CUBA.

The Campaign in Camaguey—The Spanish Accounts—The Patriots Claim to Have Been Victorious—The Spanish Press on Value-Country.

HAVANA, May 13, 1869. We have some slight and most unsatisfactory information from the campaign now going on on the ine of the railroad between Nuevitas and Puerto Principe, in the jurisdiction of the latter name Much attention is attracted owards it, as the surrection in the island; while, on the other hand, on the last mentioned place before the rainy scason sets in lies at the base of the insurgent plan, which is to starve out the city, occupy it, make it the base of their operations and their seat of government. Having, as they said, finished the insurrection in the Western Department, in Cienfue gos, Trinidad and all the region round about, the Spaniards informed us that there was only Camaguey to conquer, and immediately set about concentrating their forces at Nuevitas. Including those already there and the force under Lesca at Principe, between 6,000 and 10,000 men of all arms were gathered for the campaign. Before anything could be done it was necessary to carry provisions to Principe, as the troops and inhabitants there were in a starving condition. With this end in view Lesca started from that place with about 2,500 men. He left 1.000 men, under Brigadier Ferrer, at the plantation San Jose, on the line of the road, and arrived with the balance of his forces at Nuevitas about the 17th of April. He immediately prepared a convoy to supply Ferrer's command. He arrived at San Jose without firing a shot, and immediately returned. On the 24th ne started for Principe with another convoy of provisions, on cars drawn by oxen, there being no engine in the jurisdiction. The troops under Letona moved out at intervals between the 24th and 27th. The insurgents meanwhile, only desirous of preventing the arrival of the convoy, commenced the concentration of every available arm near the line of the road. Cespedes and all the prominent Cuban leaders were there, and a desperate effort was determined upon. For many days rate effort was determined upon. For many days past innumerable runnors have been rife, all more or less favorable to the insurrection, but as nothing had arrived from there, no relance could be placed upon them. Yesterday the Spanish gunboat Bazan arrived here from Nuevitas, bringing a few letters written by Spaniards and in Spanish interest, containing some very disconnected and in-intimite statements concerning operations. The government publishes nothing.

nothing.

The hario de la Marina of yesterday morning publishes a letter from its correspondent at Nuevitas, actiquite 7th, the gist of which is as follows:—"The column of Brigaduer Lesca, on its return to Puerto Principe with the convoy, was harissed considerations of probles who attempted to Principe with the convoy, was harassed considerably by a large number of rebels, who attempted to oppose his march, and, as they persisted, the result was terrible to them. An action took piace on the 3d at about fitteen kilometres from Principe, Lesca had under his command the 'Union,' 'icey' and 'Arragon' reguments of regulars, escorting a convoy of nineteen cars, with provisions. The fight lasted the whole afternoon, during which time the troops made three heavy charges with the bayonet. An eye witness places the number of insurgents killed at 2,000; while the troops had eight killed and thirty wounded, heut-fol. Macias and another officer were among the former." The same correspondent says that Lesca, with the troops under Goyeneche had an encounter on the 3st hat Soliagracia, and another on the 1st met. at Bayatabo, when the receis had 200 killed.

At latest accounts, Letons was a temporary to the second of the second of

the 1st inst. at Bayatabo, when the rebels had 200 killed.

At latest accounts, Letona was in camp at Los Minas, where were also the mobilized volunteers (colored), recontly from Havana. Lesca and Escalante were at Juanta. The troops under the former were said to be operating against the enemy, but no details were given. This is the sum of the news as given by the Spanish papers. The Diario, doubtiess having observed during the day that its correspondent had made no disposition of the convoy, in its evening edition stated that "on the 5th it was said in Nuevitas that the cohvoy had arrived safely at Puerte Principe." A letter from a Spaniard in the former place states that General Latona had been mortally wounded. San Mignel had been reduced to ashes by the insurgents, "after their defeat on the 3d," says the Spanish accounts.

The insurgent sympathizers profess to have infor-

h accounts.

The insurgent sympathizers profess to have infor-

The insurgent sympathizers profess to have information that after the engagement near Principe the pairtots were reinforced by the command of the sharquis of Santa Lucia, the attack was renewed, and the troops defeated with great slaughter.

This is all. In summing it up certain facts appear evident. First, That the convoy under Lesca was attacked soon after leaving Nievitas, and was harassed all the way. Bayatabo is off the line of railroad and on the highway to Baza and San Miguelli the engagement reported there took place, Lesca must have left the rainroad and of course abandoned his position. It is more probable, however, that the action there was fought by other than Lesca's forces. Second, The Spaniards are keeping together on the line of the road, and are not making the active and aggressive movements they promised us. Third, Nothing definite had resulted. The accounts of the losses are simply ridinalous, as with their bayonet charges, the losses of the Spaniards would be the greatest, even though victorious. Fourth, the fate of the convoy is extremely uncertain, Spanish rumors in Nuevitas place in Principe, while it is positively stated that Lesca is enamped at Juanita, some miles this side of that city. The steamer Exceeding, now overdue from Nuevitas, as is surmised, has been detained to bring wounded.

The sequestration bureau continues actively en-

wounded.

The sequestration bureau continues actively engaged. The property of the following Cubans, residents of San Antonio de los Buños, is announced embargoed—viz.: Jose Gonzales Mujica, Horacio Baños, Jose Alejandro Pundora, Jose Prieto y Armas and Manuel Freio y Ar denis of San Antonio de los Budos, la announced embargoed—viz.: Jose Gonzales Mujica, Horacio Baños, Jose Alejandro Pundora, Jose Prieto y Armas and Manuel Prieto y Armas; also the following restacats of Chenfuegos:—Jose Figueron, physician; Diego Andros Echeruendia, notary; Luis M. Arredondo, notary; Felix Bonyou, formerly government employe; Juan G. Diaz Villigas, Carlos Cerice, Apud Caprera and Manuel Leiva, planters. The property of Mrs. James Buggun, whose husband was sent to Fernando Po, and wnose property was embargoed on the supposition that it belonged to her husband, has been released and restored to her.

The Vox de Caba contains along article referring to the comments of the American press on Valmessala's procamation. It is foolish and defiant of public opinion taroughout the world. It exclaims:—Would that the system which Count Valmesada now proclaims in Bayamo had been adopted from the commencement of the rebellion." Evidently the editor of La Vox is among that numerous body of Spaniards who never learn.

The telegram from the United States, which stated that orders had ocen sent to Admiral Horl not to permit any boarding or searching of Vessels under toe

that orders had been sent to Admiral Hof not to per-mir any boarding or searching of vessels under the American flag, has created the greatest concern among the Spannards hore, as they fear trouble will

neral Duice and his wife recently made a visit ceneral Duce and his wife recently made a visit shall be a connected with the extensive property of the latter. He was enthusuastically received, and reviewed the troops and volunteers stationed there. He returned here on alonday last. A number of Spanish families are leaving the Island. The editor of La Prensa sails by the next steamer for Cadrz. Of late a great many Spanish merchants have been sending their funds abroad, and an unusually large amount of bills have been purchased.

merchants have been sending their funds alroad, and an unusually large amount of bills have been purchased.

The seven men composing the crew of the English schooner toltrane, which was captured off Nuevitas a few montes ago, have been released and taken away by a British man-of-war to Nassan. It is believed that the twenty-two Cuban passengers found on board of ner will be sent to Spain.

School Zuluster and Shanez, both men of wealth and commanders of volunteer battafloos, are about leaving for spain. It is announced on good authority that it by will enceavor to induce from the home government a revocation of Dulce's sequestration decree on account of its inpustic and a fear of terrible retailation from the insurgents.

By decree dated too St. 1870, 500, it being one-half of all rustic and urban property, as also that of cattle raising, is reduced to \$2,570, 500, it being one-half of the contributions for the year 1865-70. The tax as now decreed is calculated to be \$.20-190 per cent on the net taxaoic capital.

The papers call attention to the fact that there has been a lack in the supply of water for the city recently. The city is supplied from the fiver Solurendares, though the aqueduct, and there has heretofore been a superatunisace. The cause of the present scarcity is not understood.

The Cubans of this city, having private information of operations in the field, are chary of communicating it, as they say the Hersald Perpoduces it with so much celerity that information is furnished the Spainsh authorities.

with so much celerity that information is furnished the spanisa authorities.

The biario states that the coasts of Cuba are guarded by thirty-eight vessels of war and armed craft of all classes. The war steamer Ferdinand el Catolico arrived here yesterday from a cruise for coal and supplies. She will go out again soon. The Ecupse, flagship of Commodore Philimore, which arrived from Jamaica on the 6th, sailed yesterday for Nassau. Buring his stay the Commodore had several interviews with the Captain General, concerning which entire reticence is maintained. The Philomei arrived on Tucsday evening from Jamaica, with despatches brought there by the English steamer. She remains here for the present. The Heron sailed for Jamaica yesterday, with despatches from the Commodore to Admiral Munday.

day, with despatches from the Commodore to Admiral Munday.

The sloop-of-war Saratoga, Commander Whiting, with a considerable number of apprentices on board, arrived here on the 10th.

The government at Washington has sent orders to Rear Admiral Hoff to furnish a war vessel to carry General Neison, the new Minister to Mexico, and his family, to Vera Cruz, on their arrival here. The Narraganset, Commander Filisbrown, has been named; but as her accommodations are extremely limited, doubtless some other vessel will be sent.

The Contocook is as Key West. She will return bere on saturday, the 15th.

Mr. Edward Lee Piumb, the new American Consul General, arrived on the 11th, persigameg Columbia, and entered on the duties of Disofice at once.

made an official visit to the Captain General this morning.

On thel 2th inst. Dr. D. Vicente Antonio de Castro y Bermadez, a prominent physician and citizen of Havana, died. The deceased was well known in the United States and elsewhere, both in a personal and professional capacity. He was a frequent contributor to medical journals, and, I believe, had prepared a work for publication. He occupied a high place on the roll of Masonry, and was looked up to and regarded as a recognized leader by Cuban Masons. His funeral takes place this evening.

SPANISH ACCOUNTS.

Operations on the Nuevitas Railroad Line General Lesca's Fight with the Insurgents. The following is an extract from the evening edition of the Diario de la Marina of the 13th inst.—

We have seen a letter, written by one of the chiefs of our forces forming part of the command of General Letons, dated the 4th from a station on the railroad about seven leagues from Porto Principe. It mentions that on the 3d the rebei forces were engaged by the men under Brigadier Lesca, at Alta Gracia, about four miles from Camagüey. The firing lasted about thirty minutes, after which our sodders carried all the strong intrenchments held by the insurgents at the point of the bayonet, putting them to disorderly hight. It is reported that they numbered some two thousand strong. Our troops are mentioned to have had one lieutenant colonet, one officer and six men killed, besides three officers and twenty-four men wounded. The enemy's loss is not stated, but must have been considerable. The column under General Letona, that followed the movements of Brigadier Lesca, after leaving Nuevitas in order to protect the couvoy in case of need, went on towards Alta Gracia. This convoy was composed of mineteen wagons, and moved on slowly, owing to the necessity of clearing the road of the obstructions placed by the rebeis, among which was the destruction of some two hundred metres of road embankment. We presume that the action at Alta Gracia refers to the same as that mentioned in the letters from Nuevitas, which we published in a previous edition, because we find the same facts and being left along the line of railway to protect it. tion of the Diario de la Marina of the 13th inst.-

Great Destruction of Property-Festivities on the Arrival of More Spanish Troops—Inten-tions of General Buceta.

SANTIAGO DE CURA May 8 1980 I my former letter I mentioned the sad and disastrous burning of seven sugar mills, and now I have to add to that list the works called the Hatilio, owned by Mr. Mariano Vaillant; Barabacoa, owned by Mr. José Maria Portuondo Bravo; San José del Manacal, owned by Mr. Roque Nuñes, and twelve or fourteen coffee plantations of more or less importance in the district of Cobre. This district has enjoyed comparative tranquillity for upwards of two months, which has enabled nearly all the crop to be gathered, thanks to the presence of the flying column of Lieutenant Colonel Navidad; but at last it has succumbed to the Invasion of the nordes of savage incendiaries the instant that these forces were witadrawn in order to join in the attack on the Ramon. A column has been organized 400 strong, commanded by the valiant Colonel Camara, who has placed detachments of ten to twenty men each in every hactends in the districts of Savanilla, Marote and Erramada, and further patrolling the whole line with a guard of fifty men. To this force can be added about three hundred servants of the various estates, who have been well armed and placed at the disposal of the above officer. The Clentuegos arrived on Tuesday with a battation of Cazadores de Reus, commanded by General Buceta, who were warmly received by an immense crowd. The valuant and patriotic volunteers were especially prominent in the reception which was extended alike to the men and oncers, in the form of a banquet neld on the Plaza de Armas. The plaza was beautifully decorated with flags and drapery, in which scarlet and yellow were the prominent colors. The sight was magnificent, and rarely has the city worn a gayer appearance. Various toats and speeches were given, and the hively strains of the music continued until past ten at night, Many colored persons continue to come in, and to-day I have learned that 300 nave been united from three hackendas. General Buceta, accompanies by his staf, left this morning for the interior at the head of the Reus battallon. It is reported that he intends putting himself in communication with Count Valmaseds, in order to clear the road between here and Bayamo. Manacal, owned by Mr. Roque Nuñes, and twelve or fourteen coffee plantations of more or less impor-

Trial for Treason at Villa Clara-Audacity of

the Insurgent Chiefs.
VILLA CLARA, May 9, 1869. Lieutenant Governor Portillo published an order on the 3d inst. for holding a council of war on Don Isidro Hernandez, notary public, accused of disisidro Hernandez, notary public, accused of dis-loyalty. The trial took place with due formality and the accused was sentenced to death. But a few hours before the time fixed for the execution a par-don from General Duice arrived by telegraph in time to save his life.

The audacity of Villamil, Abreu and others of the insurgent chiefs in this jurisdiction, protected as they are by their friends, has called the serious at-tention of the Spanish residents of wealth, who complain bitterly of the government's lemency and the little military sagacity displayed by the troops.

Insurgents in the Vicinity of Trinidad-Panics

In the City.
TRINIDAD, May 8, 1869.
Last night at nine o'clock firing was heard in the direction of the burial ground. The troops went out and met several men on horseback, who, not reply-

and met several men on horseback, who, not replying to the challenge of the advance guard, were fired at.

A commission goes out to Havana to represent to General Duice the necessity of certain precautions and measures which are calculated to have a favorable result for the tranquility of this district. The Imparcial says that the inhabitants were greatly alarmed lately by the news of raids. "But," addassaid paper, "they must get accustomed to the situation in time of war."

INSURGENT ACCOUNTS.

Reported Capture of Las Tunas by the In-

aurgents.

A letter from Las Tunas of the 24th of April states that on the 15th of same month General Francisco Aguilera attacked a convoy of provisions on its way to Las Tunas, four leagues from that place. The

to Las Tunas, four leagues from that piace. The Spanish troops were driven from the convoy and fell back on Las Tunas. Being reinforced there they returned to meet the insurgents, leaving a garnson of 200 men in the town.

Soon after Aguilera attacked the place, having avoided the colvmn sent to meet him, and captured it, with 150 Spanish prisoners. The insurgent loss was twenty killed and wounded. In the town he found two pieces of fleid artiliery, which he placed at once in position, and 250 Cuban prisoners, whom he liberated. On the 17th the troops who went out to meet him returned, but when about a quarter of a league from the town a few discharges of grape put them to flight.

THE STEAMSHIP PARAGUAY.

An Addition to the London and New York Steamship Line-Her Dimensions, Machinery, Accommodations and Officers.
The steamship Paraguay, the latest addition to

the London and New York Steamship line, arrived at this port on Saturday, and will leave pler No. 3 North river at ten o'clock to-morrow morning for London direct. This vessel, though not so large as others of the line, is stanch and of pleasant appointments. The Paraguay is of iron, bark rigged, and built, in both hull gasy is of iron, bark rigged, and built, in both huil and machinery, by the Mesars. Paimer Bros. & Co., Jarrow on Tyne. Her length on deck is 221 feet, and over all about 203 feet 8 inches. She has a breadth of beam of 32 feet, a depth of hold of 21 feet, a load draught 17 feet 10 inches, and is 1.450 fons gross, British measurement. She has a two fail decks, each being 7 feet 2 inches between them. Upon each of these decks are two plate stringers of quite large size and thickness, which increase their stability. The huil of this steamship is of wrought from plates one inch in thickness, which decrease but singilty along her side plates. She is fitted with water-tight compartments of iron one-half to three-fourths of an inch in thickness. Water tanks are placed in the hold of the vessel capable of holding several thousing gallons of water, and the apparatus for the condensation of this water has a capacity of thirty-five gallons per hour. The steering gear is of the old safe design, and possesses all the fittings to give it strength and durability. Hanging in appropriate places and properly rigged are seven large size lifeboats, capable of accommodating a great number of persons.

The machinery of the Paraguay in construction is suggestive of strength and salety. She is fitted with direct acting engines, having four furnaces, and in the generation of steam have given great satisfaction. Besides this machinery there is a smaller engine and auxiliary boiler for the steam cranes, in loading and unloading cargoes; steam fire and bige pumps, and all else that an ocean vessel of this character requires.

The accommodations of the Paraguay for passengers are not of that extensive character which some of her sister vegsels of the London and New York steamship line possess, but they are ample and of cosey style. There are staterooms capable of accommodating thirty first class, thirty second class and 500 berths for steerage passengers. The staterooms composition are roomy and comfortable. Convenience is everywhere obser nd machinery, by the Messrs. Paimer Bros. & Co.,

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

On the Union Pacific Railroad- Horrible Condition of a Part of the Track-General Order of the Road-The Stations-The De-tention of Dr. Durant by the Workmen-Summary.

OMAHA, Neb., May 8, 1869. THE UNION PACIFIC BAILBOAD.

In my last from Wahsatch I did not heattate to say all that I saw of the railroad from that point to its western terminus. I fully set forth all its short-coming but at the same time I explained the reasons therefor, and gave every reasonable hope that in a few months the defects would be remedied and the road put in first rate order and ready for all the business offering. Now that I have gone over its entire length, I will not fail to give my impressions of everything, and will try to come as near the trath as is possible for one who has not examined it in

From Wahsatch to Piedmont the road was in the same horrible condition as the western portion and for the same reason. The rails were up and down like miniature waves and the track in anything but straight lines. For miles on either side were wrecks of cars that had either run over themselves or were thrown over to get them out of the way after having broken down. In one place a locomotive was lying bottom up some thirty feet down an embankment, and from its rusty condition I should think it had been there for some time. Indeed, I can say nothing in favor of this thirty-nine miles; it was horrible

Fort Russel, a military post of some extent, but having at present only a small garrison, merely enough to keep the Indians in check, should they feel disposed to make a rad in this vicinity. Leaving Cheyenne we are on the Pianns proper, and in the land of the Sloux and Cheyenne Indians, the tribes that have for so long given us so much trouble. Here the burnioused to roam in his native freedom by the tens of thousands, and the numerous skulls that are met with show where some buil has failen by the arrow of the Indian or the unerring rate of the hunter. We had gone but a few miles out when, on our left six anticious on as the sound of the train was heard of they started, nearly parallel with it. The race was tough, for they are very fleet, laster than a very fast horse; but the iron animal distanced them, and the last we saw of the beautiful creatures they were still fleens from what they doubtless supposed was some great danger. Another herd was seen in the alternoon; but they are getting scarce, or rather they keep away from whet patch with the same of the road, like the bunialo, scarcely one of the latter being over seen now near to the track. Formerly the antelope used to swaram in this vicinity, and they still do north and south; but they keep away from where the white man has made suon inroads upon their domain.

Here, where lexpected to see Indians, not one was to be seen except the Pawnees who are acting as Uncle sam's scouts. These being dressed in his livery, lost all their caram; they became nothing but dark-looking, dirty soldiers. It is the friendly and low grade of Indians only that hover about the camps and stations; the warrise tribes—those of the Sloux order, who aithough at beace mean war whenever the opportunity offers—keep away, and if they make their appearance it is only on an unfriendly visit, where the chance is offered to take one or more scapes, or run off more of less stock.

To describe one mile of "the Plains" is to describe and any to the partity of the partity of the partity of t

long and hard road to travel, and an expensive one, hence everything should be arranged to afford all the case possible, and to bruge the conveniences up to a scale equal to that of a first class steamship, if it can be done, and I see no reason why is should not be.

io a scale equal to that of a first class steamship, if it can be done, and I see no reason why a should not be.

SLEETING CARS

are now run as far as linter Creek. 782 miles from Omaha. This, of course, takes much from the tellum of the trip: but I would respectfully suggest that some discrimination should be under by the conductor in charge in the selection of those who are permitted to occupy them. It was with the ulmost difficulty that is succeeded in having two men refused borths who were premitted to remain who were very doubtful in those respects so much so that I lear there may be more of life about these cars in a short time than the Pullman car company bargain for. Then, again, there should be some part of these cars apport oned for ladies who are compelled to make this long journey. They should be allowed some privacy, and not be placed entirely upoo the same looting with the men, and such men as are in many instances allowed to occupy these cars. Indeed, it reminded me of furnishing a man who was in the habit of frequenting the lowest order of lodging houses, with apartments at the Fifth Avenne thotel. I give these hints, for that the High Avenne thotel. I give these hints, for they are necessary, when so many low grade passengers are carried that may be able to pay first class farce, it is a shame that such a mass as we had of this kind were permitted to occupy even the superbifist class cars that we took at the youne. What care they if they were seated on plush or an old banket? A caboose was good enough for them, and yet they were permitted to pollute everything with their rags passengers we had, and compelled them to seek another car. This is a point that as should be attended to finany ladies are expected to make the overland journey.

An Episode.

Secretary of the control of the cont

have been disposed of, there yet remains a large number of useful and ornamental things to be sold. The very handsome case of diamonds and jeweis, valued at \$10,000, still remains on hand; and it has been determined to raffic this off, a very large number of the chances having already been taken, but a few still remaining to purchasers. Another set of jewelry, including brooch, bracelet and earrings, is also offered for raffic at two dollars a chance. Last night the beautiful ladies of the junta who have the iair in hand were all busy using their most powerful solicitations to persuade their visitors to invest their money in the articles, useful and ornamental, which still remained for sale, and it must be encouraging to the ladies to know that in many instances they succeeded in their laudable endeavors. A large number of valuable articles still remain for sale, and it is the sincer wish of the saleswomen that they should be disposed of during the present week. The ladies have entered into this work with heart and soul, devoting time and money to the worthy enterprise, and it will be a shame if those anxious for the freedom of Ceba do not do their utmost to assist the patriotic ladies in their endeavors to raise money for the sick and wounded of the patriotic Cuoan army. The fair, it is expected, will close this week, and unless some new visitors show themselves at the fair it is expected that many of the articles will remain on hand. The managers have already sent on a large sum to help those in whose interest it was started, but the amont, it is said, is not so large as their sanguine hopes led them to anticipate. As the fair will presented for showing their sympathy is a substantia manner.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

One of the Inferior Sex Attempts to Enter the Sacred Precincts of the Seresis—He is Igno-miniously Deuled Admission—Sauce for the Goose is Not Sauce for the Gauder. It appears by the following communications that a

entleman connected with the press of this city, as well as being otherwise respectably connected, having attended all the women's rights meetings and listened to all the arguments of the minded," became a convert to their views. He could not resist the powerful reasoning to which he was subjected, and was convinced that exclusiveness between the sexes or the disqualification of one from partaking of the occupations, amusements or ousness employments of the other could not be de-fended. Observing that the ladies had established a club under the name of the Sorosis, to which no men had applied for membership, he determined to make a beginning and sent the following communication asking for admission, and offering, in exchange, to propose any lady who desired it as a member of the various clubs to which he had the entrée. From the answer which he received it would appear that the rule on the subject does not work both wayst-TO THE HONORABLE PRESIDENTESS AND MEMBERS OF

answer which he received it would appear that the rule on the subject does not work both wayst—

TO THE HONGABLE PRESIDENTESS AND MEMBERS OF THE SOKOSIS:—

Pardon me if, in the address to this communication, I may be guilty of a breach of the correct rules of grammar, critically considered; but I am not positively assured whether I should say president or presidentess. Chairman or chairwoman, or precisely what form of speech should be used in communicating with your cody and its presiding officer. I desire respectfully to present a petition for your consideration, and to do so according to appropriate and accepted formals. For any defects of form or substance, the noverty of the circumstances must be my excuse. I wish to apply for admission to memiership in the sorosis. Acknowledging fully the damaging and unquestionable fact that I belong to the mase sex, iskill nobe that this objection win not be regarded as a conclusive disqualitication, and it here are any other disaculties in the way I beg of you to look upon my denoencies leateney, in consideration of the disaculations at the processing are in a measure under the scal of secrecy, my inquirtes have not met with a satisfactory response. I suppose, however, that your association is not much more strict than the clubs composed of men, and as I have belonged to many of those existing in the city and have never yet been expelled from any. I may presume—without presumption—that I have the necessary qualifications, unless one soe point of sox is conclusive against me. On the latter subject the large men is which your body or the individuals composing it have see of the cuteries of males. The injustice, the impropriety, the unreasonableness of such an exclusion, the advantages of association, of communication, of social intercourse, between those whom nature intended to be on the closest terms of irrendship and intimacy—these arguments have acready astonished the world, beaten down many absurd prejudices, and have entirely convinced myself. They are equally applic

MASSACHUSETTS MILLS STOPPED.—The Newburyport Heraid says the Bartlett Mills have voted to
stop all their machinery and suspend all their work
this month. They have been running at a loss for
the past year, as all the cotton factories in town
have, with one exception, and the market has been
so duil that, with that one exception, goods have
been accumulating. The Bartlett have hearly 1.000,
oo yards unsold; the Ocean have fifty per cent
more, and the James, when they suspended, had as
mach more. The Bartlett suspension now, however,
is chiefly to improve their magninery.

SUIT AGAINST THE WESTERY UNION TELE-GRAPH COMPANY.

CINCINNATI, May 17, 1860. The suit of H. L. Davis against the Western Union Telegraph Company was commenced to-day. The action is brought to recover from the defendants tock reporter, from which it is alleged, he derived an income of \$5,000 per month. In opening the case
it. M. Corwine, on behalf of the plaintiff, stated that in the years 1865 and 1867 Mr. Davis was engaged in this city in furnishing stock reports of the condition of the market in the city of New York to various

The news was despatched over the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company by Mr. Thompson, a gentleman acting in New York for the plaintiff, in telegrams and ciphers unintelligible to any body but nimselt and Mr. Davis, as it was deemed

son, a gentle-man acting in New York for the plaintiff, in telegrams and ciphers unintelligible to anybody but himself and Mr. Davis, as it was deemed important that valuable information, gathered at such expense and skill, should be kept secret from parties charged with the manipulation of the batteries that year one of the stock exchange Company, but it was transferred to the plaintiff, and in April, lest, 2 contract was made with detendants to convey the reports over the wires in the form presented to them.

Court—Was the contract in writing?

Counsel—It was not. The detendants conceived the idea that the business was too g od a thing for them to pass by, and being a great corporation, and destring to take to themselves all the profits, they commenced by notifying the plaintiff that if he would surrender the list of customers to them they would pay him so much a week. This he declined, and they next proceeded to use threats and signified that they would make him understand they controlled the matter, when he no fided them that he should hold them to accountability in carrying out their contract. Soon afterward they organized the commercial news department the object of which was to do this same business and to break down the plaintiff. One of the means by which they proposed to accomplish the purpose was by charging each letter as a word, which had not here to be one of the plaintiff. One of the means by which they proposed to accomplish the purpose was by charging each letter as a word, which had not here office.

Judge Colins, on behalf of the defence, said the gist of this action was for a wrongful and unreasonable delay in the transmission of messages between the 17th of April and the 22d of May, 1857, and the defendants denied any such delay between these dates. If the business of the plaintiff, who is a vender of news, declined any such delay between these dates. If the business of the plaintiff, who is a vender of the commercial news department of the Western Union Telegraph Company, formed by the Aso

THE KU KLUX IN NEW YORK.

The Penrsull-O'Conner Contempt Case-The Bull-Necked Element Attempts to Overnwe the Judiciary in Behalf of Two Members of the Demi-Monde. [From the Evening Telegram, May 18.]

About two weeks ago the attention of Judge Cardozo was called, judicially, to the consideration of an application by one McGraw, a trader in Fulton Market, for the custody of his child, which was then in custody of its mother. Mrs. McGraw, nee Julia O'Connor, is a young woman of great personal beauty, a fresh, luxuriant blonde, of perhaps twenty-two years of age, and two of her sisters, Anna E. Pearsail and Joanna O'Connor, were proprietresses of a fashionable resort of the patrons of the deminonde, in Crosby street. Julia had obtained a decree of divorce from her husband and some time atterwards occame an inmate of the paiace of infamy of which her sisters were the keepers, and retained her child with her amit those delectable surroundings. Pending the decision of the application by her former husband, Judge Cardozo, desirous of compelling one so young and fair to abandon her newly adopted life and to turn the prospective current of her child's career, told her that unless size would quit her life of shame he would take the child from her. Subsequently she left the city clandestinely, taking the child with her, and escaping beyond the jurisdiction of the court. It is said that she is now in Philadeiphia. Judge Cardozo ascertained that her sisters had turnished her means and otherwise added her exit, and on the 7th ultimo he caused the arrest of both these women. Anna and Joanna, for contempt of court, and had them imprisoned in the Tombs. They refused to give information of her whereabouts—in fact, denied any knowledge thereof. They published an appeal to the bar asking whether some member would not come forward and defend them, and severely assailed the Judge who had committed them. A lawyer finally undertook their case, and last Friday it came before the court on habeas corpus for their discharge, but was adjourned until Friday next, to enable the District Attorney to prepare to resist the motion. And thus the case stands. The women, however, are subjected to no personal discomiror other than being deprived of their liberty. They dress elegantly, their meals are sent from their own house to them, and it is said they gave the counsel who has undertaken their defence \$250 (by check) as a retaining fee. Neither of them are remarkable for any personal Julia O'Connor, is a young woman of great personal beauty, a fresh, luxuriant blonde, of perhaps twenty-

The Judge tore up this wild mannered epistolary intimation of the "committee" and consigned it to the fire, and since then he has received upwards of one hundred other letters from members of the bar of the highest standing, volunteering their support in the just determination of the case. And so the matter stands at present.

MAILS FROM NEW YORK.

MERIDA, Yucatan, May 8, 1869.

To the Editor of the Herald:—

The business part of this city has recently been much troubled by the irregularities in the mail arrangements by the line of steamers between New York, Havana. Sisal and Vera Cruz. It has happened that numerous letters have reached us on the return of the steamer from Vera Cruz, and part of New York on the 19th of April last, was carried to Vera Cruz and left on her return.

This has caused a very great annoyance and inconvenience, as the 1,000 or more packages brought by that steamer were obliged to remain in the meantime in Sisal, paying additional storage, besides other expenses and delay of time injurious to business.

other expenses and delay of time injurious to business.

Among the cargo were goods received from Europe in great demand in this market, that required their prompt receipt to bes old at advantage, and not receiving the mail was consequently a cause of delay as well as loss. Besides this, letters of importance requiring a speedy answer, and which, at the least, have to be delayed ten days, could not be answered until the next mail, as the time the steam remains in Sisal on her return does not allow of correspondence being answered by her.

We should like to have this matter looked into and know if we cannot in the tuture receive our mails more regularly. If it is the want of care on the part of the steamer officials or other employes they should be reminded forcibly of their obligations, as it causes great delays in our business transactions and irregularities in our correspondence.

El. COMERCIO.

GAS EXPLOSION IN PORTLAND, ME.

GAS EXPLUSION IN PORTLAND, ME.

Lis Terrible Effects—One Person Seriously Injured.

[From the Portland Press, May 19.]

The most terribie gas explosion that ever occurred in this city took place about half-past eleven o'clock. Saturday evening in the Chadwick mansion, on Congress street, adjoining the Pirst Parish church, now occupied by Captain Issae Barnum. The following are the particulars:—

Saturday alternoon a workman took off one of the gas brackets in a chamber in the third story, but neglected to ping up the pipe. About haif-past eleven o'clock at night Mr. Barnum noticed that the upper part of the house was filled with gas and proceeded to ascertain the cause. He lighted a gas jet at the head of the stairs in the second story and then went up to the room in which the ras was escaping. No sooner had he opened the door than a terrific explosion took place, throwing out the whole of the upper story of the building next to the Clapp massion and also a portion of the front on Congress street, starting the stairs, smasning the glass, destroyling the furniture and setting fire to the house. Captain Barnum was prostrated by the shock and was terribly burned, his clothing being almost reduced to claders. The explosion was so loud that it was heard a great distance, and hundreds of people were soon on the spot. The alarm of fire was sounded, which quickly brought the firemen to the scene, but the dames were extinguished without using the machines. Captain Barnum was resolued from his perilous situation by his wife, who had one of her hands badly burned. Several of our most eminent medical men were quickly there, and all was done that was possible to relieve his suffering it was stoned. The skin is literally strippel from his whole body. Yesterday there were more hopes of him, though his pains were intense, and he was unconscious most of the day. In the evening he recovered consciousness, and was comparatively comfortable. The house was visited by thousands yesterday, who were astonished to witness the effect of